

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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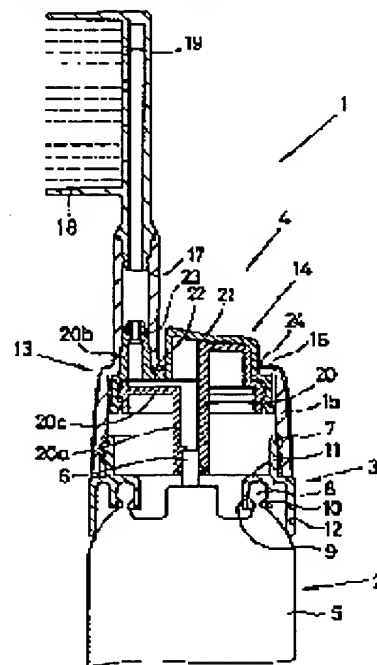
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(54) AEROSOL CONTAINER HAVING COMB-SHAPED DISCHARGING DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To propose the introduction of an aerosol container having a comb-shaped discharging device which is fixed to the upper end of the container body, having an ability to ensure smooth discharge of the contents and keep good tightness against liquid at the joint, having combing teeth in such a way that their use is not encumbered with the container body, and which can be manufactured at low cost.

SOLUTION: At the front end part of a top wall 16 a discharging cylinder 17 with the lower end open is erected and a discharging-device body 13 having a set of combing teeth 18 on the front is fixed to the upper end of a container body. A connecting cylinder member 14 combined integrally with a press button 21 is provided. This connecting cylinder member 14 has a connecting cylinder 20 whose lower end is fitted on a stem 6 of the container body and whose upper end, displaced to the front part, is fitted in the lower part inside the discharging cylinder 17 with tightness secured against liquid and in a manner of being capable of sliding. The upper end part of the connecting cylinder 20 is formed with a smaller diameter and has on the outer periphery a projecting, skirt-shaped annular piston 23.



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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the aerosol can equipped with the Kushigata regurgitation implement.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] An internal discharge valve opens by protruding a stem on upper limit possible [vertical movement] in the upper part energization condition as an aerosol can, and depressing this stem, and what consists of an aerosol-can object constituted so that the regurgitation of the receipt liquid might be carried out, and a tubed head which comes to prepare the dipping way which results in a front teeming hole in the interior while making this stem carry out attachment immobilization is known by the general pole target.

[0003] By depressing a head, a stem is depressed, the discharge valve of the depression valve-opening type prepared in the interior of a bottle object at that time opens these, and they are constituted so that liquid may be breathed out by the teeming hole of a head through a dipping way from stem upper limit with receipt gas pressure.

[0004] Moreover, recently, what replaced with the above-mentioned head and was equipped with the Kushigata regurgitation implement as application of such a container is proposed. While making a peripheral wall lower limit fix to the installation cylinder made to fix to a bottle object, and this cylinder and equipping them as these containers While carrying out opening of the lower limit in the center of a top wall installed from peripheral wall upper limit, setting up the teeming cylinder in which the dipping way was formed inside and protruding a ctenidium from the front face of a teeming cylinder further the body of a regurgitation implement which carried out opening of the discharge opening to the teeming cylinder of the ctenidium end face section, and the above-mentioned installation cylinder -- a hinge -- minding -- the upper and lower sides, while penetrating the center of a rocking plate prepared rockable and preparing in one a lower limit -- the above-mentioned stem -- attaching -- upper limit -- the lower part in a teeming cylinder -- liquid -- there are a connection cylinder made fitting of the sliding of densely and possible, and a thing which comes to have the push button which the above-mentioned body top wall of a regurgitation implement was penetrated [push button], and made upper limit project possible [pushing] while setting up from a rocking plate posterior part.

[0005] And by pushing in a push button, a stem is depressed with the rotation descent rocking plate centering on a hinge, and it constitutes so that the regurgitation of the liquid in a bottle object may be carried out through a discharge opening through a connection cylinder from a dipping way.

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] With the above-mentioned conventional container, there is a problem that operability is bad and cannot perform smooth teeming of contents easily. That is, the force works so that a connection cylinder may rotate back in the case of lower part rotation of a rocking plate, since the body of an installation cylinder and regurgitation implement is fixed to the body of a container in this case, respectively, and it does not move, although a rocking plate will be depressed considering a hinge as the supporting point if a push button is pushed in, but the connection cylinder is formed in a rocking plate and one on the other hand (it is pressed by the internal surface of a dipping way in practice to the front, and there is no rotation to back). Therefore,

in case it descends to O-ring made to attach in a connection cylinder point periphery below, the big force works locally back, the sliding nature of O-ring worsens, the operability of a container worsens, and a problem arises also to fluid-tight nature.

[0007] It proposes the outstanding container which can maintain the good fluid-tight nature of the connection section while one of the purposes of this invention is excellent in operability and it can pour out contents smoothly.

[0008] Moreover, although the connection cylinder upper limit periphery was made to carry out attachment immobilization of the O-ring as described above in order to maintain conventionally the fluid-tight nature of the connection cylinder point which moves the inside of a teeming cylinder up and down, it was hard to perform attachment of this O-ring mechanically, and it was performed manually conventionally. Then, one of the purposes of this invention does an attachment activity easy, and it proposes the container which can be manufactured cheaply as a result.

[0009] Moreover, although this conventional seed container has discarded the container, carrying out wearing immobilization of the Kushigata regurgitation implement at a bottle object after exhausting receipt liquid, it is uneconomical. [of discarding the Kushigata regurgitation implement one by one]

[0010] Then, the outstanding container which one of the purposes of this invention discards the bottle object which contained liquid, and the installation cylinder part material which plays the auxiliary role in the case of the Kushigata regurgitation implement wearing after receipt liquid use in addition to each above-mentioned purpose, the Kushigata regurgitation implement is constituted so that it can use repeatedly, the attachment and detachment can moreover carry out very easily, and does not cause a depression is proposed.

[0011] Moreover, since the teeming cylinder has stood up in the center, most ctenidiums which project from there are located in the bottle object upper part, and this conventional seed container has the fault of a bottle object interfering and being hard to use a ctenidium.

[0012] One of the purposes of this invention proposes the outstanding container which makes it easy to use locating a ctenidium ahead, and moreover does not cause a depression.

[0013]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The aerosol-can object 2 which makes a stem 6 come to project more possible [vertical movement in the upper part energization condition] than the center of a top face in order that this claim 1 invention container may solve the above-mentioned technical problem, It becomes this bottle object upper part from the Kushigata regurgitation implement 4 which carried out attachment immobilization. This Kushigata regurgitation implement 4 While carrying out opening of the lower limit to the top wall 16 front-end section installed from the peripheral wall 15 upper-limit edge fixed to the bottle object and setting up the teeming cylinder 17 upwards While making connection cylinder 20 lower limit attach in the body 13 of a regurgitation implement which protrudes a ctenidium 18 on this front face of a teeming cylinder, and comes to puncture the teeming cylinder of the ctenidium end face section a discharge opening 19, and the stem 6 above-mentioned upper limit Fitting of the vertical movement is made densely and possible. the connection cylinder upper limit made to change to the front -- the lower limit section in the above-mentioned teeming cylinder 17 -- liquid -- And it constituted as an aerosol can equipped with the Kushigata regurgitation implement characterized by coming to have the connection cylinder part material 14 which comes to prepare in one the push button 21 which penetrated the top wall 16 of teeming cylinder back, and was projected possible [depression].

[0014] moreover, the annular piston 23 periphery edge of the shape of a skirt board which protruded from the narrow diameter portion part periphery while the claim 2 invention container formed the upper limit section of the above-mentioned connection cylinder 20 in the minor diameter -- the inside of the above-mentioned teeming cylinder -- liquid -- it constituted as an aerosol can according to claim 1 come it densely and possible to carry out fitting of the sliding of.

[0015]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of the example of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing. As shown in drawing 1 , this invention container 1 is equipped with the aerosol-can object 2, the installation cylinder part material 3, and the Kushigata regurgitation implement 4.

[0016] Push in the aerosol-can object 2 in the tubed center of drum section 5 upper limit in the state of upper part energization, and it makes a stem 6 protrude possible, and a built-in discharge valve opens it by depressing this stem, and it has the well-known regurgitation device constituted so that the regurgitation of the receipt liquid might be carried out from stem upper limit with gas pressure.

[0017] The installation cylinder part material 3 is the thing equipped with the installation cylinder 7 for making a bottle object equip with the Kushigata regurgitation implement 4, and is attached and fixed to bottle object upper limit. For example, as shown in drawing 1, while installing the inside-and-outside fitting cylinders 9 and 10 of the pair which carried out fitting to the both sides of the circular protruding line 8 which protruded on the bottle object drum section 5 top-face periphery section from a doughnut tabular top plating 11 inside edge, a peripheral wall 12 is installed, it attaches upwards from the top plating 11 top-face periphery section, and further, one is made to stand up and a cylinder 7 consists of top plating 11 radial border.

[0018] The Kushigata regurgitation implement 4 is equipped with the body 13 of a regurgitation implement, and the connection cylinder part material 14. It carries out opening of the lower limit to the top wall 16 front-end section installed from the peripheral wall 15 upper-limit edge, and the body 13 of a regurgitation implement sets up the teeming cylinder 17 upwards, and protrudes a ctenidium 18 on teeming cylinder 17 front face, and is drilling the discharge opening 19 in the teeming cylinder of the end face section while fitting of the peripheral wall 15 lower part is carried out to the installation cylinder 7 above-mentioned periphery and it makes it equip with it. A discharge opening 19 ends in the vertical direction, and is drilling two or more predetermined spacing in it. Even if fitting of the peripheral wall 15 to the above-mentioned installation cylinder 7 is screwing like drawing 1 R> 1, both protruding lines may overcome it and it may be engagement and the so-called snap fitting method.

[0019] the upper limit made to change to the front while the connection cylinder part material 14 attached a lower limit in the stem 6 above-mentioned upper limit -- the lower limit section in the above-mentioned teeming cylinder 17 -- liquid -- the push button 21 which has the connection cylinder 20 which fitted in densely and possible [vertical movement], and penetrated the top wall 16 of teeming cylinder back, and was projected possible [depression] is formed in one.

[0020] while installing lower cylinder part 20a which carried out fluid-tight attachment of the lower limit inside from the center of top plating 22 rear face in a stem 6 upper-limit periphery with the container of drawing 1 -- the lower limit section in the above-mentioned teeming cylinder 17 -- the upper limit section -- liquid -- up cylinder part 20b made fitting of the vertical movement of densely and possible It is setting up from the top plating 22 front-end section top face. Up cylinder part 20b A lower limit and lower cylinder part 20a Upper limit is horizontal cylinder part 20c. The connection cylinder 20 which was made to open for free passage, consequently the upper limit section changed from the lower limit section to the front as a whole is constituted. moreover, up cylinder part 20b upper limit -- a minor diameter -- forming -- the external surface -- looking up -- the annular skirt-board-like piston 23 -- one -- protruding -- the periphery edge -- the inside of the teeming cylinder 17 -- liquid -- fitting of the vertical movement is made densely and possible. Moreover, the push button 21 which protruded is made to project possible [depression] upwards through the window hole 24 drilled in the body 13 of a regurgitation implement from the posterior part top face of top plating 22.

[0021] Moreover, as the container of drawing 1 shows the connection cylinder part material 14 to drawing 4, it is up material 14A. It constitutes from two members of lower material 14B.

[0022] Up material 14A Top wall 22a which constitutes the top plating 22 above-mentioned upper part from a peripheral wall 25 upper-limit edge It installs and is top wall 22a. Up cylinder part 20b with annular piston 23 which carried out opening of the lower limit to the front end section It sets up and is this cylinder part 20b. Back top wall 22a The push button 21 which was upheaved and was formed is formed in one.

[0023] lower material 14B up material peripheral wall 25 inner circumference -- liquid -- from dense and the peripheral wall 27 upper-limit edge which fits into ejection impossible Above-mentioned top wall 22a Bottom plate 22b which is close to a rear face in a top face, and constitutes the top plating 22 lower part It installs. Moreover, bottom plate 22b Lower cylinder part 20a which carried out opening of the top face in the center It installs below and is bottom plate 22b further. Lower cylinder part 20a Up cylinder part 20 from upper limit b The slot 29 which reaches a lower limit location is

formed. the time of making both attach -- up material top wall 22a Lower cylinder part 20a from -- horizontal cylinder part 20c which results in up cylinder part 20b It constitutes so that it may form. Moreover, it constitutes in the supporter 30 which bottom plate 22b of lower cylinder part back was upheaved, and suited the inside configuration of the push button 21 above-mentioned posterior part. [0024] Like the above, by depressing the push button 21, the connection cylinder part material 14 whole descends, as a result, depress a stem 6, the discharge valve in a bottle object is made to open, the liquid in a bottle object passes by gas pressure along the connection cylinder 20, and the constituted container 1 is breathed out through a discharge opening 19 outside from the teeming cylinder 17.

[0025] Moreover, if press of a push button 21 is canceled, while the discharge valve in a bottle object will close the valve according to the upper part energization force of a stem 6 and teeming of liquid will stop, the connection cylinder part material 14 is pushed up upwards, and returns to the original condition. In addition, in each above-mentioned example, each part material is formed using an elastomer, a metal, etc. if needed while forming mainly with synthetic resin.

[0026]

[Effect of the Invention] having considered this invention container as the previous-statement configuration, as explained above -- the inside of a teeming cylinder -- liquid -- in order that only the vertical direction may move without the connection cylinder to which fitting of the vertical movement of upper limit was made densely and possible receiving the lateral force by depression of a push button, the uniform force works into a sliding part with a teeming cylinder inside, and there is no fear, such as causing poor sliding, and there is also no fear of the liquid spill from this part. Moreover, since the teeming cylinder inside was made to make possible fitting of the sliding of the annular piston which protruded on one to connection cylinder upper limit, as compared with what used the conventional O-ring, an attachment activity is easy and also has the advantage which can be manufactured cheaply.

[0027] Moreover, since the teeming cylinder is set up in the front end section, it does not become obstructive [a bottle object] at the time of ctenidium use, but even if it moreover changed the location of a teeming cylinder, as it described above, teeming cylinder part material can perform good actuation.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It consists of an aerosol-can object 2 which makes a stem 6 come to project more possible [vertical movement in the upper part energization condition] than the center of a top face, and a Kushigata regurgitation implement 4 which this bottle object upper part was made to carry out attachment immobilization. This Kushigata regurgitation implement 4 While carrying out opening of the lower limit to the top wall 16 front-end section installed from the peripheral wall 15 upper-limit edge fixed to the bottle object and setting up the teeming cylinder 17 upwards While making connection cylinder 20 lower limit attach in the body 13 of a regurgitation implement which protrudes a ctenidium 18 on this front face of a teeming cylinder, and comes to puncture the teeming cylinder of the ctenidium end face section a discharge opening 19, and the stem 6 above-mentioned upper limit Fitting of the vertical movement is made densely and possible. the connection cylinder upper limit made to change to the front -- the lower limit section in the above-mentioned teeming cylinder 17 -- liquid -- And the aerosol can equipped with the Kushigata regurgitation implement characterized by coming to have the connection cylinder part material 14 which comes to prepare in one the push button 21 which penetrated the top wall 16 of teeming cylinder back, and was projected possible [depression].

[Claim 2] the annular piston 23 periphery edge of the shape of a skirt board which protruded from the narrow diameter portion part periphery while forming the upper limit section of the above-mentioned connection cylinder 20 in the minor diameter -- the inside of the above-mentioned teeming cylinder -- liquid -- the aerosol can according to claim 1 come it densely and possible to carry out fitting of the sliding of.

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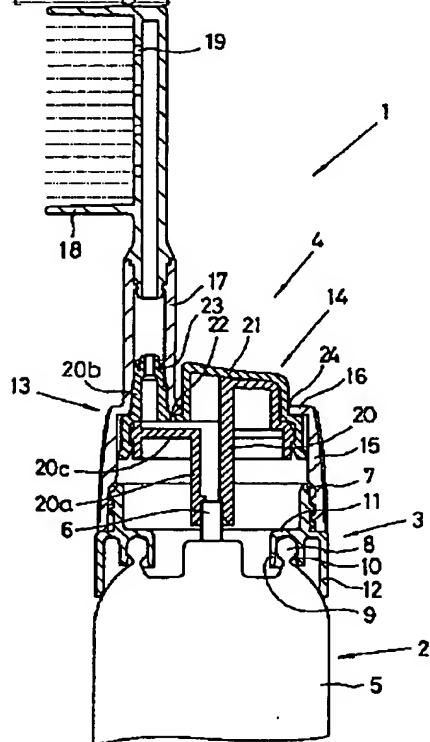
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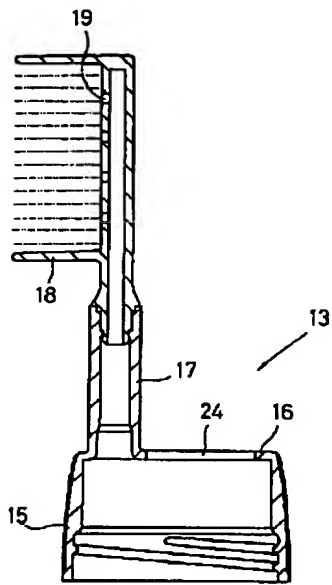
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DRAWINGS

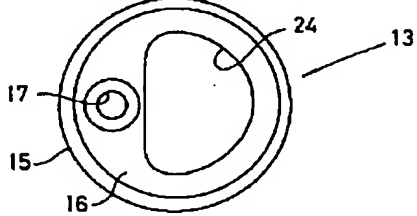
[Drawing 1]



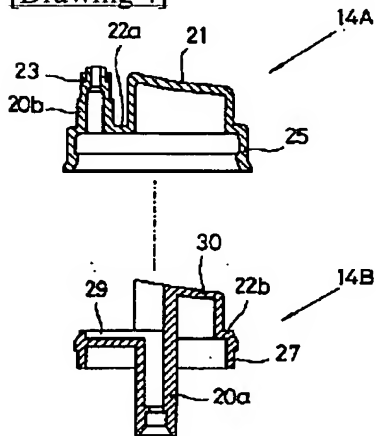
[Drawing 2]



[Drawing 3]



[Drawing 4]



[Translation done.]

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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 上面中央より上方付勢状態で上下動可能にステム6を突出させてなるエアゾール容器体2と、該容器体上部に装着固定させた筒形吐出具4とからなり、該筒形吐出具4は、容器体に固定した周壁15上端縁より延設した頂壁16前縁部に下端を開口して上方へ吐出筒17を立設するとともに、該吐出筒前面に傾歯18を突設し、且つ、傾歯基端部の吐出筒に吐出孔19を穿設してなる吐出具本体13と、上記ステム6上端に追結筒20下端を嵌着させるとともに、前方へ変移させた追結筒上端を上記吐出筒17内下端部に液密且つ上下動可能に嵌合させ、且つ、吐出筒後方の頂壁16を貫通して押し下げ可能に突出した押し紐21を一体に設けてなる連結筒部材14とを備え、なることを特徴とする筒形吐出具を備えたエアゾール容器。

【請求項2】 上記追結筒20の上端部を小径に形成するとともに、小径部分外周より突設したスカート状の環状ピストン23外周縁を上記吐出筒内に液密且つ摺動可能に嵌合させてなる請求項1記載のエアゾール容器。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】 本発明は筒形吐出具を備えたエアゾール容器に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 エアゾール容器として、上端に上方付勢状態で上下動可能にステムを突設し、該ステムを押し下げることにより、内部の吐出弁が開弁して、収納液を吐出する如く構成したエアゾール容器体と、該ステムに嵌着固定させるとともに、前方吐出孔に至る通路を内部に設けてなる筒状ヘッドとからなるものが一般的に知られている。

【0003】 これらは、ヘッドを押し下げることによりステムが押し下げられ、その際容器体内部に設けた押し下げ開弁式の吐出弁が開いて、収納ガス圧により液がステム上端より通路を介してヘッドの吐出孔より吐出される如く構成している。

【0004】 また、最近では、この様な容器の応用として、上記ヘッドに代えて筒形吐出具を備えたものも提案されている。これらの容器として、例えば、容器体に固定させた取り付け筒と、該筒に周壁下端を固定させて装着するとともに、周壁上端より延設した頂壁中央に下端を開口し、内部に通路を形成した吐出筒を立設し、更に、吐出筒前面より傾歯を突設するとともに、傾歯基端部の吐出筒に吐出孔を開口させた吐出具本体と、上記取り付け筒にヒンジを介して上下揺動可能に設けた揺動板の中央を貫通して一体に設けるとともに、下端を上記ステムに嵌着し、上端を吐出筒内下部に液密且つ摺動可能に嵌合させた追結筒と、揺動板後部より立設するとともに、上端を上記吐出具本体頂壁を貫通して押し込み可能に突出させた押し紐を備えてなるものがある。

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【0005】 そして、押し紐を押し込むことにより、ヒンジを中心に回動下降する揺動板によりステムを押し下げ、容器体内の液を連結筒を介して通路から吐出孔を介して吐出する如く構成している。

【0006】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 上記従来の容器では、操作性が悪く、内容物の円滑な注出を行い難いという問題がある。即ち、押し紐を押し込むと揺動板はヒンジを支点として押し下げられるが、この場合、取り付け筒と吐出具本体とはそれぞれ容器本体に固定されて動かず、一方追結筒は揺動板と一体に形成しているため、揺動板の下方回動の際に連結筒は後方へ回動する如く力が働く（実際は通路の内壁面により前方へ押圧されて後方への回動はない）。従って、追結筒先端部外周に嵌着させたOリングには、それが下方へ下降する際に後方へ局部的に大きな力が働き、Oリングの摺動性が悪くなり、従って容器の操作性が悪くなり、また、液密性にも問題が生じる。

【0007】 本発明の目的の一つは、操作性に優れ、内容物を円滑に注出することが出来るとともに、追結筒の良好な液密性を維持することが出来る優れた容器を提案するものである。

【0008】 また、従来は吐出筒内を上下動する追結筒先端部の液密性を維持するため、上記した如く、追結筒上端外周にOリングを嵌着固定させていたが、このOリングの組み付けは機械的に行い難く、従来は手作業で行っていた。そこで、本発明の目的の一つは、組み付け作業を容易にし、その結果安価に製造できる容器を提案するものである。

【0009】 また、従来のこの種容器は、収納液を使い切った後は、筒形吐出具を容器体に装着固定したまま容器を廃棄しているが、筒形吐出具を一々廃棄するのは不経済である。

【0010】 そこで本発明の目的の一つは、上記各目的に加えて、収納液使用後は、液を収納した容器体と筒形吐出具装着の際の補助的役割を果たす取り付け筒部材とを廃棄して、筒形吐出具は何回も利用出来る如く構成し、しかもその着脱が極めて容易に行えて且つ機能低下を来すことのない優れた容器を提案するものである。

【0011】 また、従来のこの種容器は、吐出筒が中央に起立しているため、そこから突出する傾歯の大部分が容器体上方に位置し、容器体が邪魔して傾歯が使い難いという欠点がある。

【0012】 本発明の目的の一つは、傾歯を前方に位置させて使い易くし、しかも機能低下を来すことのない優れた容器を提案するものである。

【0013】

【課題を解決するための手段】 本請求項1 発明容器は上記課題を解決するため、上面中央より上方付勢状態で上下動可能にステム6を突出させてなるエアゾール容器体

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2と、該容器体上部に嵌着固定させた筒形吐出口4とからなり、該筒形吐出口4は、容器体に固定した隔壁15上端縁より延設した頂壁16前縁部に下端を開口して上方へ吐出筒17を立設するとともに、該吐出筒前面に筒歯18を突設し、且つ、筒歯基端部の吐出筒に吐出孔19を穿設してなる吐出具本体13と、上記ステム6上端に連結筒20下端を嵌着させるとともに、前方へ変移させた連結筒上端を上記吐出筒17内下端部に液密且つ上下動可能に嵌合させ、且つ、吐出筒後方の頂壁15を貫通して押し下げ可能に突出した押し釦21を一体に設けてなる連結筒部材14とを備えてなることを特徴とする筒形吐出口を備えたエアゾール容器として構成した。

【0014】また、請求項2発明容器は、上記連結筒20の上端部を小径に形成するとともに、小径部分外周より突設したスカート状の環状ピストン23外周縁を上記吐出筒内に液密且つ摺動可能に嵌合させてなる請求項1記載のエアゾール容器として構成した。

【0015】

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施例の形態を図面を参照して説明する。図1に示す如く、本発明容器1は、エアゾール容器体2と、取り付け筒部材3と、筒形吐出口4とを備えている。

【0016】エアゾール容器体2は、筒状の胴部5上端中央に上方付勢状態で押し込み可能にステム6を突設させ、該ステムを押し下げることにより内蔵吐出弁が開き、ガス圧で収納液をステム上端より吐出する如く構成した公知の吐出機構を有するものである。

【0017】取り付け筒部材3は筒形吐出口4を容器体に装着させるための取り付け筒7を備えたもので、容器体上端に嵌着して固定する。例えば、図1に示す如く、容器体胴部5上面周縁部に突設した円形突条8の両側に嵌合させた一対の内外嵌合筒9、10をドーナツ板状の頂板11内側縁部より延設するとともに、頂板11外側縁からは隔壁12を延設し、更に、頂板11上面周縁部から上方へ取り付け筒7を一体に起立させて構成する。

【0018】筒形吐出口4は、吐出具本体13と、連結筒部材14とを備えている。吐出具本体13は、上記取り付け筒7外周に隔壁15下部を嵌合させて装着させるとともに、隔壁15上端縁より延設した頂壁16前縁部に下端を開口して上方へ吐出筒17を立設し、また、吐出筒17前面に筒歯18を突設してその基端部の吐出筒に吐出孔19を穿設している。吐出孔19は上下方向に所定間隔をあけて複数穿設している。上記取り付け筒7への隔壁15の嵌合は図1の如き螺合であっても或いは、突条相互の嵌り越え係合、所謂スナップフィット方式であってもよい。

【0019】連結筒部材14は、上記ステム6上端に下端を嵌着させるとともに、前方へ変移させた上端を上記吐出筒17内下端部に液密且つ上下動可能に嵌合した連結筒20を有し、且つ、吐出筒後方の頂壁16を貫通して押し下げ可能に突出した押し釦21を一体に設けている。

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【0020】図1の容器では、ステム6上端外周に下端面を液密嵌着させた下部筒部20aを頂板22裏面中央より垂設するとともに、上記吐出筒17内下端部に上端部を液密且つ上下動可能に嵌合させた上部筒部20bを頂板22前縁部上面より立設している。上部筒部20b下端と下部筒部20a上端とは筒部20cにより追通させ、その結果、全体として、上端部が下端部より前方へ変移した連結筒20を構成している。また、上部筒部20b上端は小径に形成し、その外面より上向きスカート状の環状ピストン23を一体に突設し、その外周縁を吐出筒17内に液密且つ上下動可能に嵌合させている。また、頂板22の後部上面から突設した押し釦21を、吐出具本体13に穿設した窓孔24を介して上方へ押し下げ可能に突出させている。

【0021】また、図1の容器では連結筒部材14を図4に示す如く上部材14Aと下部材14Bの二部材で構成している。

【0022】上部材14Aは、隔壁25上端縁より上記頂板22上部を構成する頂壁22aを延設し、頂壁22a前縁部に下端を開口した環状ピストン23付きの上部筒部20bを立設し、該筒部20b後方の頂壁22aを隆起させて形成した押し釦21を一体に設けている。

【0023】下部材14Bは、上部材隔壁25内周に液密且つ抜け出し不能に嵌合する隔壁27上端縁より、上記頂壁22a裏面に上面を密接して頂板22下部を構成する底板22bを延設し、また、底板22b中央に上面を開口した下部筒部20aを下方へ垂設し、更に、底板22bに下部筒部20a上端から上部筒部20b下端位置に至る溝29を形成して、両者を嵌着させた際に、上部材頂壁22aとで下部筒部20aから上部筒部20bに至る横筒部20cを形成する如く構成している。また、下部筒部後方の底板22bを隆起させて上記押し釦21後部の内面形状にあった支持部30に構成している。

【0024】上記の如く構成した容器1は、その押し釦21を押し下げることにより、連結筒部材14全体が下降し、その結果ステム6を押し下げて容器体内の吐出弁を開弁させ、ガス圧で容器体内の液が連結筒20を通り、吐出筒17から吐出孔19を介して外部へ吐出される。

【0025】また、押し釦21の押圧を解除すると、ステム6の上方付勢力により容器体内の吐出弁が閉弁して液の注出が停止するとともに、連結筒部材14が上方へ押し上げられて元の状態に戻る。尚、上記各実施例に於いて、各部材は主として合成樹脂により形成するとともに、必要に応じてエラストマー、金属等を用いて形成する。

【0026】

【発明の効果】以上説明した如く本発明容器は、既述構成としたことにより、吐出筒内に液密且つ上下動可能に上端を嵌合させた連結筒が、押し釦の押し下げにより筒方向の力を受けずに上下方向のみ移動するため、吐出筒内面との摺動部分に均一な力が働き摺動不良を起こす等

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の虞がなく、また、この部分からの液漏れの虞もない。
また、連結筒上端に一体に突設した環状ピストンを吐出筒内面に摺動可能に嵌合させたので、従来のO-リングを使用したものと比較して組み付け作業が容易で、安価に製造できる利点もある。

【0027】また、吐出筒は前端部に立設しているため、筒歯使用時に容器体が邪魔とならず、しかも吐出筒の位置を変えても上記した如く吐出筒部材は良好な作動を行えるものである。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 本発明の一実施例を示す要部縦断面図であ *

* する。

【図2】 同実施例の吐出具本体の縦断面図である。

【図3】 同実施例の吐出具本体の底面図である。

【図4】 同実施例の連結筒部材の分解状態の縦断面図である。

【符号の説明】

2…エアゾール容器体、4…筒形吐出具、6…ステム、

13…吐出具本体、14…連結筒部材、15…筒壁、16…頂

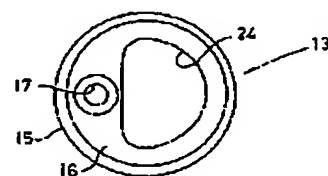
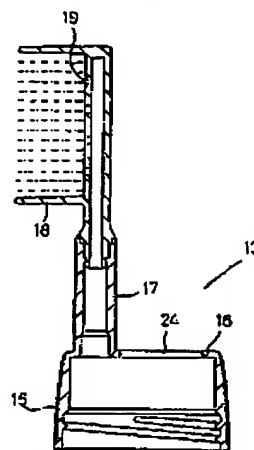
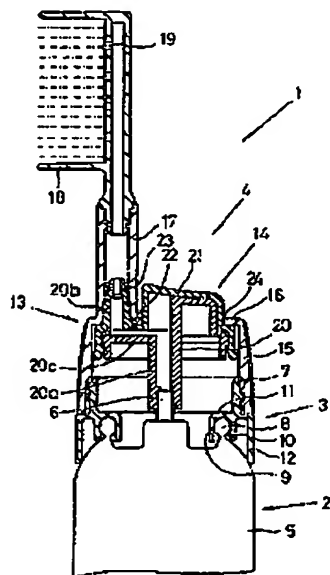
壁、17…吐出筒、18…筒歯、19…吐出孔、20…連結筒、

21…押し釘、23…環状ピストン

【図1】

【図2】

【図3】



【図4】

